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- des Gewerbefleisses und Handels.* Eighth edition revised by W. STIEDA. Part I. *Nationalökonomik des Gewerbefleisses.* (Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta. 1913. Pp. xviii, 618. 12 m.)
- SCELLE, G. *Oeuvres de Turgot et documents le concernant, avec biographie et notes.* Vol. I. (Paris: Alcan.)
- SCHREY, M. *Kritische Dogmengeschichte des ehernen Lohngesetzes.* (Jena: Fischer. 1913. Pp. iv, 133. 3.50 m.)
- SEAGER, H. R. *Seager's principles of economics.* Being a revision of *Introduction to Economics.* (New York: Holt. 1913. Pp. 642. \$2.25.)
- To be reviewed.
- STEFFEN, G. F. *Die Grundlage der Soziologie. Ein Programm zu der Methode der Gesellschaftswissenschaft und Naturforschung.* (Jena: Diederichs. 1912. Pp. 132. 3 m.)
- TUGAN-BARANOWSKY, M. *Soziale Theorie der Verteilung.* (Berlin: Springer. 1913. Pp. 82. 3 m.)
- WEBER, L. *Le rythme du progrès.* (Paris: Alcan. 1913. Pp. xiv, 311. 5 fr.)
- WITTE, S. J. *Vorlesungen über Volks- und Staatswirtschaft.* Authorized translation by J. MELNIK. (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlagsanstalt. 1913. Pp. xxvii. 277. 7.50 m.)
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- Papers and proceedings, seventh annual meeting American Sociological Society.* Vol. III. *The conception of human inter-relations as a variant of social theory.* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1913. Pp. 223. \$1.50.)

Economic History and Geography

- The Land System in Maryland in 1720-1765.* By CLARENCE P. GOULD. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXXI, No. 1. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1913. Pp. 101. \$.75.)

Dr. Gould's monograph forms part of a larger work still in preparation on the economic history of Maryland in the same period. This is welcome news to students wishing to search colonial data for light on any modern economic arrangement. In the case of most of the thirteen colonies, there is still need of such investigation as this. Mr. Weeden has already done it in part for New England and Mr. Bruce for Virginia. These advance chapters contain a scholarly presentation of facts drawn from the best sources and arranged chronologically. The main points discussed are the method of granting land, the feudal burdens on it, and its development by speculators. The closing chapter on

manors is simply an extended illustration of the facts already given.

It is made clear that the lord proprietor very largely dominated the land situation in Maryland; that his great aim was to create a permanent colonial revenue by exploitation of the soil. The land was regarded as his private property and the land office as his private affair, consequently the colonial assembly rarely interfered. In actual operation, however, the proprietor's policy was limited by existing conditions. The most noteworthy contribution in the book concerns the effect of the quit-rent, both for good and evil, on Maryland's development (p. 57). The author thinks it can scarcely be doubted that the annual quit-rent, payable in sterling, materially retarded the progress of the colony. According to Dr. Gould, this special tax, added to the other taxes and to the heavy costs of the land office, caused the burdens resting on Maryland land to be greater in their entirety than in either Pennsylvania or Virginia. He thinks this fact explains without doubt why the Germans (and many other families, probably) at first avoided Maryland in their advance into the Great Valley, and passed from Pennsylvania across into Virginia (p. 57). One wishes this point had been developed a little more, with quotations or references, and that the attractive conditions in Virginia for taking up land had been emphasized by way of contrast. On the other hand, the quit-rent (and the purchase price in a lesser degree) had a beneficial effect, says the writer, in preventing the monopolizing of land by a few individuals. This state of things brought about smaller holdings, less woodland, and more people. The quit-rent thus seems from this study to be responsible to a degree for those colonial characteristics that differentiated Maryland from her neighbors.

Dr. Gould differs from N. D. Mereness (*Maryland as a Proprietary Province*, p. 82) in his interpretation of the opposing attitude of the Eastern Shore and Western Shore delegates in the Assembly, on the matter of commuting the quit-rent to a fixed duty on the tobacco exported (p. 39). He thinks it accounted for by the different products of the two shores. He believes the Western Shore tobacco raisers objected to having their crop taxed to pay the quit-rents of the Eastern grain growers.

The chapter on land management would be improved by condensation. Here the author brings out interestingly the connection between the disappearance of the frontier (in the older

counties) and the rise of tenant-farming (p. 83). An exceptional case in which speculators placed tenants on wild lands occurred in two counties (p. 86); this was due to the special conditions in which the newly-arrived German immigrants found themselves.

The quoted passages and footnotes are excellent but there is no bibliography. Few conclusions are drawn or comparisons made with conditions in other colonies. The significance of some of those Maryland practices in foreshadowing features of our present national land system might well have been brought out; as, for example, the custom of granting land free to settlers on backlands and on disputed borders, which reflects our modern homestead law, and the requirement for rectangular surveys in regular order (however disregarded), which suggests our present system of rectangular surveys on public lands.

AMELIA C. FORD.

Milwaukee-Downer College.

The Agrarian Problem in the Sixteenth Century. By R. H. TAWNEY. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company. 1912. Pp. ix, 464. \$3.00.)

Several books on English agrarian history have recently appeared, each endeavoring to restate the old problems from the writer's point of view and usually advancing some new information, not very great in quantity. Mr. Tawney's is one of the best of these. They are not primarily books based upon extensive research like Professor Savine's studies in copyholds or Professor Gay's in enclosures. While so many sources in the archives remain unread, they cannot hope to be final pronouncements upon the topics of which they treat. Useful as popularizations and as summaries, they are sign-posts suggesting the roads which may lead to the still hidden knowledge of English agrarian development. Earliest of them was Mr. Gilbert Slater's studies of eighteenth century enclosures, based upon parliamentary acts and contemporary literature. Soon the Rev. A. H. Johnson published his Ford lectures on the *Disappearance of the Small Landowner*. Last year Mr. E. K. Gonner reviewed in lengthy wise the enclosure literature, adding thereto information from the records of the Privy Council which he had already published in the "English Historical Review."

Mr. Tawney limits his work to the sixteenth century. Inclination